

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

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THE JOURNAL.  
Monday, May 5, 1845.

Whatever doubts or misgivings some of our friends may have entertained as to the course Texas would adopt in regard to the Joint Resolutions, passed at the last session of our Congress, must, we think, now give place to feelings of confident rejoicing. Our readers will remember that we have all along said that the people of Texas were as anxious as ourselves, and even more so, for the Union of the two Republics—that it was only some few of the presses and office-holders, who, no doubt, were influenced in their hostility towards annexation by the meddling interference of Great Britain and France, who were opposed to the measure. We have always said that when the question came before the people of Texas, they would not only accede to our overtures, but that they would receive them with enthusiasm. Public opinion—in other words the clearly expressed will of the people—in Texas has had its desired effect; and we see that Anson Jones, the President of the Republic, has, under its influence, and much against his own will, as we believe, been compelled to call an Extra session of the Texan Congress for the purpose of acting on the ultimatum of the United States. But we forbear any further remarks of our own. We copy the following article from the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult.:

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the steam ship John S. McKim, Capt. Lewis, 73 hours from Galveston, we are in receipt of full files of Houston and Galveston papers.

The President has issued his proclamation convening Congress on Monday, the 16th day of June next. We learn from the proclamation that the Government of the United States has selected the first and second sections of the resolutions (Brown's) as the basis for consummating the proposed union.

The enthusiasm of the friends of Annexation is bearing down all opposition. The people have taken the measure in their own hands. At a meeting held in Washington county, strong resolutions were passed in favor of immediate annexation, "without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European power;" and calling on the President to convene Congress immediately.

The meeting also recommended to the citizens of the Republic, in case the President did not convene Congress, to meet as soon as possible in Convention to ratify the Joint Resolu-

tions and form a State Constitution. Mr. E. Allen, Attorney General, who was present, objected to the tone of the resolutions. Mr. Scurry, in reply, intimated that the citizens of the Republic might yet become still more impatient of the delay of the President in convening Congress, and adopt measures much more violent than those recommended in the resolutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Gen. M. Hunt, Dr. J. C. Chalmers; Judge Ewing, R. W. Williamson, J. B. Wilkins, and other prominent gentlemen participated in the proceedings. The President issued his proclamation on the following day.

We find the resolutions alluded to in the above article, in the New Orleans Bulletin of the same date, and think, that by copying them in full, we will give our readers a better idea of the feelings of the people of Texas than by any editorial. Here they are:

"Be it Resolved, That this meeting approves of the Annexation of Texas to the United States on the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country.

"Be it Resolved, That the Executive be requested to use all means within his power, to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid, with the utmost promptness.

"Be it Resolved, That inasmuch as the government of the United States has given its ultimatum on this subject, that secession on the part of the Executive tends only to embarrass this subject, without producing any beneficial effect.

"Be it Resolved, That if the President of the Republic does not convene the Congress on or before the fourth Monday in June next, we, a portion of the people of Texas, recommend to the counties throughout the Republic, to meet as soon as practicable, at any point that may be designated, in convention to ratify said Joint Resolution and form a State constitution.

"Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the President of this Republic, to consummate the measure of Annexation to the United States, without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European power.

These resolutions were passed in the face of a speech made against them by E. Allen, the Attorney of the Republic, and in the absence of Ashbel Smith, the acting Secretary of State. These resolutions, too, may be considered expressing the sentiments of the whole people of Texas. But on this point we subjoin the following article from the Houston Telegraph, of the 16th ult.:

The Whirlwind Sweeps Onward.—From every section of the Republic, (says the Houston Telegraph, of the 16th ult.) we hear but the continued roar of plaudits, as the people assemble in county after county to testify their approbation of the terms of annexation offered by the American government. The thunders of applause resound on every side. The whirlwind of public opinion has swept down all opposition, and the few opponents of annexation have turned with dismay from the contest, if contest it could be called, when the opponents of this great measure only looked around them once to survey the field, and cry "all is lost." In Jasper and Jefferson, it is said there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure. In Robertson, only five or six. In the great counties of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Montgomery, it is estimated that the majority in favor of annexation exceeds two thousand. Along the whole line of the counties on the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe, there is scarcely a dissenting voice, except in the little hamlet of Washington. Even the officers of government now declare that the torrent of public opinion is irresistible, and they are bending beneath it. We have learned with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he is in favor of annexation, and is willing to accept the propositions of Mr. Brown. The Secretary of State, we are told, has written back to the President and informed him that it is useless to delay the measure, and that the popular enthusiasm is irresistible. Even the Washington Register is compelled to change its course and veer about to the popular current. It is now reported that an extra session of Congress will be held on the 1st of June. Long before that time the people in each of the counties of the Republic will have expressed their entire assent to the terms offered by the American government. Since it is now admitted by every officer of the government that it is impossible to prevent the consummation of this great measure, why should there be any delay? Cannot Congress act upon this subject by the middle of May, as well as on the first of June? We have yet confidence in the President that he will not resort to this crisis to any procrastinating policy to defeat the measure. The die is cast. It is the decree of destiny that this great work shall be consummated; and the puny hand of man might as well be uplifted to turn back the clouds as to turn back public opinion on this question. We shall indulge in no forebodings. We rejoice that the President and Cabinet have determined to carry out the will of the people. All parties can now unite with cordiality in advancing this great measure. The people will act with the government and the government will act with the people. Harmony, order and good feeling will prevail on every side, and we will have the proud satisfaction that we shall return as a band of brothers to our "FATHER-LAND."

The Picayune says that Aahbell Smith has been re-appointed Charge d'Affairs to France and England, and that when he passed through to New York some days ago, he was on his way to assume the duties of this office. The Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General will take his place in the State department.

Should any thing later arrive before Friday, we shall notice it.

Patent Office.—The Hon. Edmund Burk, of New Hampshire, has been called by the President to take charge of the Patent office, vice Mr. Ellisworth resigned.

## Pittsburgh Fire.

It was at first estimated that the amount of property destroyed by the great fire in Pittsburgh, was over ten millions of dollars worth. It has been ascertained, by the careful investigation of a committee appointed by the City Councils, that the total loss is about three millions and a half. We are glad to see that the large cities, in all parts of the Union, are coming forward and subscribing liberal donations for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Buchanan has sent on \$500. We are glad to see this liberality displayed by those who possess the means. It is a high evidence that the citizens of this country possess the feelings of sympathy in an eminent degree.

From the Fayetteville Observer, April 30.

## The Town of Wilmington.

Whenever we visit our neighboring town, as we had occasion to do last week, we find new and abundant evidence of her rapid advance in business, wealth, and population. In every quarter we found elegant dwellings, some of which would make a handsome appearance on Broadway or Chestnut streets, going up or recently erected; and though a great many dwellings, of humbler appearance, have been erected in the heretofore neglected suburbs, they are still in demand, and, as a consequence, rents are high, and some building lots in the suburbs have risen 2 or 3000 per cent.—that is, they are worth 20 or 30 times as much as they were a few years ago. The burnt districts also have been vastly improved, by the erection of handsome fire proof brick stores, of two, three, and four stories. Several new Steam Saw Mills and Turpentine Distilleries have been recently put in operation, and all have done a good business. Indeed, we learned, with great pleasure, that every interest in the community is in a high state of prosperity.

In 1830, the population of Wilmington was 2,686. In 1840, it was 4,268. And now, we heard it estimated as high as 8,000, and by none at less than 6,000.

This extraordinary change in the condition of Wilmington—most extraordinary when we look in vain for another Southern town which has trebled its population in 15 years—undoubtedly had its origin in that enterprise, the like of which, no community of similar means and extent ever undertook or accomplished, the Wilmington Rail Road. More than half a million of dollars were sunk, as it was supposed, in that work, and yet, instead of prostrating it, has built up the town, trebled its population, quadrupled its business, and to all appearance greatly added to its substantial wealth.

The business of the Road has so increased, that we even heard some talk of dividends—in futuro, of course.

Wilmington has nobly earned her honors and her prosperity, and we trust they will long be enjoyed and constantly increased, until we shall have in North Carolina, at least one town of great commercial importance.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

## The Peculiar Institution of the South.

SEEN UNDER A NEW PHASE.

We could not if we would, and we would not if we could, deny to the "Universal Yankee Nation" the possession of shrewdness, sagacity and intelligence—properties of mind which, by general consent, are characteristic of them as a people. While we, therefore, admit the general principle, we trust that when we cite a particular exception—which we are about to do—in which a New Englander showed himself sans shrewdness, sans sagacity, no credulous believer in the superiority of sagacity & non-conceit-able-ness of all Yankees, will exclaim, "Pshaw! it's no such thing—he wasn't a Yankee; if he were, he could not be 'sawed' that way." To all such we reply, he was a Yankee, and that, in this instance at least, a soft spot was found in the cranium of one of the genus. And improbable as the thing may appear, we think it is too much to assert that it is impossible. Do not some naturalists say that there have been seen white black-birds: may not there be also, to however limited an extent, green Yankees. Some, we know, may assert that, like the Unicorn, he is a foolish animal; but we mean to show from authenticated facts, that he has a real, bona fide existence—and thus we prove it.

About 11 o'clock yesterday, an individual wearing a high-crowned hat, which inclined rather backwards off his forehead, a coat of domestic cloth, with very short body and very long skirts, pantaloons wide in the thighs, but not descending far below the knees, and a pair of pegged boots that met his pantaloons in friendly conjunction, was to be seen standing in the centre of St. Charles street, opposite the hotel of that name, the magnificent dimensions of which and its architectural beauties he seemed to be intently admiring. He was a "Down-Easter."

"Wal!" he involuntarily exclaimed,

"our meetin' house ain't no more to that ar than a clam is to a codfish—I swon it ain't."

"You are admiring the St. Charles hotel, I perceive, sir," said a person, well dressed and of affable address, going over to him.

"Yes," said the Yankee, "I've just a been a thinkin' what a tarnation feller might make if he could take it through the country with him, and let it be seen at two cents a head, just as they exhibit the hog with two heads, or the man wots got no hands and plays the fiddle with his big toe—why it 'ud be a greater sight than any 'em. I tell yer."

"A vewy peculiar ideaw—vewy, 'pon my 'onaw," said the well-dressed individual, who was, or affected to be, a dandy. "But won't you walk in and take some refreshments?" he added.

"Wal, I guess I will, stranger," said the Yankee; "for I feel pickish, that a fact."

"Aw pickish," said the dandy; "that's a peculiar ideaw—capital phrase is pickish—capital."

"In they walked, and up to the counter, where the lunch was spread. The dandy called for a plate of soup and some roast beef for his newly-formed friend, and selected some cold chicken for himself.

The Yankee "swon'd" he was one of the most decentest fellers he'd met with since he left the old Bay State, and said he should take something. The dandy assented, called for a julep, and remarked that it was a capital ideaw—a peculiar conception—to call a julep "something."

The Yankee drew out a ten dollar bill to pay for the drinks. The dandy would not let him change it; said it would be a peculiar ideaw, indeed, to change a ten dollar bill to pay for two drinks; called him aside, and cautioned him against having anything to do with bank notes while in the South—there were so many of them bad—and as he was just going to the bank, proposed to take the ten dollar bill from him, and give him in exchange two gold five dollar pieces.

The Yankee assented, made the exchange, and the dandy bade him a polite good-bye, telling him he should hasten to the bank, as he had a peculiar aversion to holding paper money in his possession.

It was not long till the Yankee found out that his two "gold" pieces were nothing but brass, except a thin coating of gold put on by galvanism, and that the generous dandy, thinking it, no doubt, a peculiar ideaw—to use his own favorite expression—had diddled him. He made his way to the Recorder, and before that functionary he thus made his complaint:

"Squire, I'm explicated—used up—done brown; but if I wonst gets to hum out of this cursed Louisiana, may I be a mack'el if I'm ever caught here again."

"What's the matter?" said the Recorder; "if you have any complaint to make, proceed with it."

"Wal, I guess I have a complaint to make, squire, and a right smart chance of a one at that. Won't Patience be riley when she hears on't? She'll be out of all patience for me makin' such a tarnation fool on myself—she will.

Recorder.—"It would seem you mean to make a fool of me. State your complaint, or withdraw."

Yankee.—"Jist hold on to the track line for a minnet, squire, and I'll get a go-in' directly."

Recorder.—"Proceed, then."

Yankee.—"Well, the fact is, I came down here South with a few notions' on speculation, 'tendin' to clear out afore yeller fever time, and if it warent for what happened me to-day, I'd a made somethin' handsome by the concern."

Recorder.—"Then what did happen to you to-day?"

Here the Yankee gave the Recorder a prolix narrative of all that passed between himself and the gentleman with the "peculiar" ideas, from the time they met in St. Charles street till he passed the two five dollar counterfeit pieces on him.

After listening to him a long time, the Recorder asked, "but what was his name?"

"His name!" said the Yankee, scratching his head; "cuss him, I forgot to ask him; but as everything was with him 'peculiar' thus and 'peculiar' that, I guess he must be one on those 'peculiar institutions of the South' the newspapers speak so often of."

The Recorder, smiling, told him that would do; and the Yankee withdrew, inveighing against the day he came to Louisiana.

The Boston Post furnishes the following epigram on a dandy:—

A dandy is a nice chap that would be a young lady if he could; But as he can't do all he can To show the world he's not a man.

A poor Irish labourer in Dublin District, Wicklow, digging in search of lead on a small patch of ground which he owned, fell suddenly in a deep cavern, and on looking round found the sides covered with lead, being the richest mine ever discovered.

## THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

BY T. HOOD.

It was a fine, clear, moonlight night, and Mike Mahoney was strolling on the beach of the Bay of Beaulieu—who knows why? perhaps to gather dhalcamoun, or to look for a crab, but thinking intensely of nothing at all, because of the time he was whistling,—when looking seaward, he saw at about a stone's cast from the shore, a dark object which appeared like a human head. Or was it a seal? Or a keg of whiskey? Alas! no such good luck! The dark object moved like a living thing, and approaching nearer and nearer, into shallower water, revealed successively the neck and shoulders of a man.

Mike wondered extremely. It was a late hour for a gentleman to be bathing, and there was no boat or vessel within Leander distance, from which the unknown might have swam. Meanwhile the stranger approached, the gliding motion of the figure suddenly changing into a floundering, as if having got within his depth, he was wading through the deep mud.

Hitherto, the object, amid the broad path of silver light, had been a dark one; but diverging a little out of the glittering water, it now became a bright one, and Mike could make out the features, at least as plainly as those of the man in the moon. At last the creature stopped a few fathoms off, and in a sort of fornic voice, such as the Irishman had never heard before, called to Mike Mahoney.

Mike crossed himself, and answered to his name.

"What do you take me for?" asked the stranger.

"Devil knows," thought Mike, taking a terrible scratch at his red head, but he said nothing.

"Look here then," said the stranger; and plunging head downwards, as for a dive, he raised and flourished in the air a fish's tail, like a salmon's, but a great deal bigger. After this exhibition had lasted for a minute, the tail went down, and the head came up again.

"Now you know of course, what I am?"

"Why, thin," said Mike, with a broad grin; "axing your pardon, I take it you're a kind of Half-Sir."

"True for you," said the Merman, for such he was, in a very melancholy tone. "I am only half a gentleman, and it's what trouble's me, day and night. But I'll come more convenient to you."

And by dint of great exertion, partly crawling and partly shooting himself forward with his tail, shrimp fashion, he contrived to reach the beach, when he rolled himself close to Mike's feet, which instinctively made a step aside in retreat.

"Never fear, Mike," said the Merman, "it's not in my heart to hurt one of the finest peasantry in the world."

"Why, thin, you'd not object maybe," inquired Mike, not quite re-assured, "to cry O'Connell for ever?"

"By no means," replied the Merman; "or success to the Rent."

"Faix, where did he learn that?" muttered Mike to himself.

"Water is a good conductor of sound," said the Merman, with a wink of one of his round, sky-blue eyes. "It can carry a voice a long way—if you think of Father Matthew's."

"Bogad, that's true," exclaimed Mike. "And in your case you'll have heard of the Repale?"

"Ah, that's it," said the Merman, with a long drawn sigh, and a forlorn shake of the head. "That's just it. It's in your power, Mike, to do me the biggest favor in the world."

"With all the pleasure in life," replied Mike, "provided there's neither sin nor shame in it."

"Not the least taste of either," returned the Merman. "It's only that you will help me to repeal this cursed union, that has joined the best part of an Irish gentleman to the worst end of a fish."

"Murder alive!" shouted Mike, jumping a step backward, "what! cut off your honor's tail?"

"That very same," said the Merman. "Hereditary bondsmen know ye not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

"But you see, Mike, it's impossible in my case to strike the blow myself."

"Shure, and so it is," said Mike, reflectively. "And if I thought you would not be kilt entirely—which would be half a murder anyhow—"

"Never fear, Mike. Only cut exactly thro' the first row of scales, between the fish and the flesh, and I shall feel no pain, nor will you even spill a drop of blood."

Mike shook his head doubtfully—very doubtfully indeed, and then muttered to himself.

"Devil a bit of a Repale without that!"

"Not a drop, I tell you," said the Merman, "there's my hand on it, and he held out a sort of flesh-colored paw, with webs between the fingers."

The Birds.—The New Haven (Conn.) Courier relates the following interesting incident, which occurred a few years since in one of the villages of Connecticut:

"A young lady, confined to the house by protracted indisposition, was in the habit of feeding a sparrow, which had a nest on a tree near the door, with crumbs of bread. The little creature had a warm heart under her homely dress, and soon learned to love her patron, became exceedingly tame, and would hop about the table while the family were at their meals. This was repeated whenever the door was open, till at last her mate was induced to accompany her, and both would pick up the scraps which their fair entertainer, as she lay upon a sofa, scattered near her upon the carpet. In the fall one of them flew against the window and tried to get in, but the lady was too feeble to expose herself to the air; and so could not admit her visitor to a farewell interview. Next spring they both came again, as docile as ever. In the course of a few weeks, as the lady lay upon the sofa, upon a Sunday morning, being too unwell to go to Church, the house was perfectly still, and the door open, she heard a great chirping and twittering on the steps. Looking about for the cause, she espied her sparrow entering the apartment, followed by several of her progeny, and the partner of her toils bringing up the rear. They all remained with her for half an hour, perfectly fearless and at home, till having satisfied their appetites with the morsels that were strewn for them, and expressed their obligations with sweet, wild music, they retired to the shrubbery."

An "Original."—We cut the following goose one from the St. Louis Reveille of the 13th: "Odd characters are by us no means rare in this part of the country. You are aware how abominably low steamboat patronage has fallen of late. I think I can give you an instance that will exhibit the pinching propensities of passengers. In the last and highest degree. At a woody place somewhere along the Iowa shore, there rode up, on a sorry looking nag, one of the reddest, rawest, raggedest, queerest, most unsophisticated and comical looking piece of half-way humanity, that nature ever did leave unfinished. After staring at the boat some time he at last ventured on the plank, got on board, and enquired for the Captain. Upon meeting Commander Littleton, just imagine what the man wanted! He had never seen a steamboat before, and now just to try the strange craft, and travel on a 'fine canoe,' he desired to be taken down stream about four or five miles, and brought back again! while his old horse would stay tied to the tree till he returned; and he would be willing to pay for the operation as high as fifty cents—in wolf-skins."

Washington Irving.—The Washington National Intelligencer relates the following interesting anecdote of our distinguished countryman:

Mr. Irving is beloved wherever he is known, for his amenity of manners and kindness of heart, and his reputation might be almost termed universal. He is not only popular and admired in the gorgeous halls or palaces, but his writings have reached the hearts of the common soldier in his barracks, and the poor man in his cabin. We have heard an anecdote which illustrates the truth of the latter part of this remark. Upon his last visit to the south of Spain, Mr. Irving took Gibraltar in his way. It is one of the regulations of that military post that no one shall be admitted within the gates after a particular hour in the evening. The vessel in which Mr. Irving was a passenger, had dropped anchor in the harbor after this hour, but being wholly unacquainted with the above mentioned rule, and anxious to leave the narrow limits in which he had been so long pent up, and tread once more upon the glad earth, he landed and asked for admittance of the soldier upon duty. The sentinel politely but decidedly refused; whereupon Mr. Irving handed him his card, with the request that it might be left with the proper authorities, so that in the morning no delay might occur in admitting him. The soldier looked upon the card, and then raising his hat, "Sir," said he, "are you Washington Irving of America; are you the author of the 'Sketch Book,' and the 'Tales of the Alhambra'?"

Mr. Irving replied, with some surprise, "I am."

"Then," said the sentinel, "you may enter. I know that I shall be pardoned for admitting you."

A Short Name.—The newly-born fourth daughter of the Queen of Portugal was baptised on the 23d ult., in the chapel of the palace at Berlin, by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon. The little princess received the names of Antonia Maria Fernanda Miguel Gabriela Rafaela de Assis Gonzaga Silveira Juha Augusta de Braganca e Bourbon-Sajonia-Coburg-Gotha.—Boston Statesman.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

## FUTURITY.

BY PHAZAN.

O, tell me, tell me, ye upsoaring winds, Upon your vewless pinions sweeping by, Whence this eternal wand'ring of men's minds To the far azure of the star-wrought sky?

From the first dawn of season till we die— Thus, with a silent questioning we wait The depth unsearchable of Heaven high; Trembling and hoping, wondering for man.

It is the inborn craving of the soul When clay is sunnied by the funeral knell, To mount and dwell where stars and planets roll: 'Tis the immortal spirit, yearning, burning To read upon the page of human learning News of that land from whence there's no returning.

## THE STAR OF LOVE.

The star of love now shines above, Cool zephyrs creep the sea; Among the leaves the wind-harp weaves Its serenade for thee.

The star, the breeze, the wave, the trees; Their minstrelsy unite, But all are dress'd ill thou appear To decorate the night.

The light of noon streams from the moon's Though with a milder ray; O'er hill and grove, like woman's love, It cheers us on the way.

Think all that's bright, the moon, the night; The heavens, the earth, the sea. Breathe their powers to bless the hours We dedicate to thee.



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 9, 1945.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 5 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office. Price, \$2.00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy.

Subscribers to the JOURNAL who have not paid up, will confer a favor on the proprietors, by sending in the amount of their year's subscription without further delay. The first volume is nearly three-fourths out. See terms on the first column of the first page. We would remind those at a distance, that Post-masters are privileged to frank letters containing money to pay the subscription to a newspaper.

See first page.

Advertising.

We propose preaching a short—very short—homily from the above text, for the especial benefit of the business portion of the citizens of Wilmington. But by way of exordium, let us disclaim all interested motives. We have none of course; oh, not we. We are moved to do so entirely through the most philanthropic, neighborly and disinterested motives in the world. As a matter of course, our readers will view our little sermon in this light. But to the point: All, we believe, admit the utility and advantage of advertising in general. The great difficulty seems to be, that some still remain in the dark, as the very particular utility of doing so through the columns of the JOURNAL. Now, on this point, to wit: the patronizing the above named paper in this line of business, we propose to throw out a few suggestions, leaving it with the parties interested to act upon them or not, just as they please. Example is better than precept, they say; so we will put a case: Suppose A. B., a merchant in the Town of Wilmington, has in store a lot of Groceries of all kinds; and farther, suppose he wants, by advertising, to inform those who want to purchase such articles, that he has just the very "idea" they want in the way of molasses, sugar, coffee, bacon, &c. &c., and, &c. again; would you not think that if he was a shrewd business-man, and we presume every merchant in Wilmington entertains such an opinion of himself, he would be likely to spread his advertisement over the columns of that paper which has the largest number of readers. We should think self-interest would dictate such a course. Is this the case in Wilmington? We answer, that in some instances it is not. The Journal has a larger subscription list than any paper which has been published in this place for a number of years past; and more, it is weekly increasing. We now strike off upwards of 700 copies every Friday morning. It circulates, too, in those counties, the citizens of which, trade in Wilmington almost exclusively. Even in the Town of Wilmington, we have, if we are not much mistaken, a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in North Carolina. Let us be distinctly understood, we make this statement at the suggestion of a friend who now patronizes us in the advertising line; and who has found it to his advantage to do so; & neither with a view of begging custom, nor of injuring the other press. We hope, if we know ourselves, we are above doing either. The statement which we have made is one, the truth of which can be demonstrated at any moment by calling at our office.

Whether the merchant wishes to inform his town or country customers of what he has to sell, we confidently assert that the Journal, from the statement which we have made above, is the best vehicle which he can select; that is, provided he is desirous of having his advertisement read, which we presume is his idea in putting it in a paper at all.

Shall we have War?

This is a question in the mouth of almost every person we meet. Many ask it, too, who don't even know what points are at issue between this country and foreign powers. We wish we could answer the question. We wonder if some of our readers won't be good enough to send us in an answer, so that we may be able to satisfy the curiosity of the legion of querists on this subject. But seriously, is this not a serious question? Shall we have war? That is, shall we be compelled by the unmitigated force of circumstances to practise the science of phlebotomy on an extended scale, on the jugulars of sundry individuals, belonging to the countries of Great Britain, Mexico and Brazil? We confess we can no more answer the question when put scientifically than when it is put in the plain vulgar language—shall we have war? And why, because, according to our humble perception, the question does not rest with the United States. That is, we think this country can only act in the defensive, as regards our controversy with England and Mexico. The aggressive step must come from one of those two powers before we can have war. The United States is merely pursuing that path to which destiny has called her, in legitimately enlarging the area of freedom on the continent of America. She has not yet done anything that is not consistent with the strictest regard to those high principles by which nations, as well as individuals, should be guided in their conduct. To the Territory of Oregon, we think we have a clear and unimpeachable title. To maintain this title inviolate, our

Chief Magistrate has pledged himself, so far as his executive powers will enable him. The people of the United States will sustain him with their blood and their treasure. It is true, there is a small insignificant remnant of the old federal party, who opposed the last war, and who, on all occasions take, as it were by instinct, the English side of every controversy between their own country and that haughty power, who may be opposed to our maintaining our rights on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains. They are but as a drop in the bucket, when compared to the overwhelming majority of both parties, who will sustain the administration in the bold and rightful stand which it has taken. England then, we think, must recede from the arrogant pretensions of her Ministers; otherwise, we think the chances for an armed collision, at no very distant day, are very probable. As to Mexico, we shall never believe that she will be so foolish as to declare war against us on the score of annexation, until we have actual demonstration of the fact. She has sense enough to know that it would not procrustinate the measure one day, and that she only could be the loser. She may bluster a good deal more, but it will all end in smoke. Texas will be annexed, should England and Mexico combined say nay.

"Later from Texas."

We direct the attention of our readers to our first page for interesting intelligence from Texas. Beyond what will be found there, little of importance has since reached our office. Every account we receive, however, confirms what we have all along said, that nine-tenths of the people of Texas are in favor of Annexation on the basis of Brown's Joint Resolutions. The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Houston, says that there will be a majority in every county in the Republic, in favor of the measure; and that, in many counties, there is not a dissentient voice. Somewhat of a mystery seems to hang over the course which Gen. Houston will pursue. From newspaper accounts, we were led to believe that he was opposed to Annexation. Recent accounts, however, would seem to negative this idea. The following paragraph from the Galveston (Texas) Civilian, an anti-Annexation paper, would go to show that the anti-United States party expect little from him:

"What despatch, document or letter informed the British Government of the fact, that he was pledged to oppose it? What were the words, or where are the facts to be found? We grieve to say that letters of Gen. Houston, to Gen. Jackson for instance, in favor of annexation, and assurances from high authorities—Maj. Donelson for example—that he is so, have been published; but 'for aught that we could ever hear or read,' nothing of an opposite character from his tongue or pen has ever come before the public. We are sorry for it, but we are nevertheless confident that such is the fact. The influence of General Houston might have wrung from the United States better terms than are now proposed, or have defeated annexation altogether, but he has not chosen to exercise it in such a way; and, so far as Texas is concerned, we fear that there is no impediment to the success of the measure under the 'conditions' and 'guarantees' originating in the United States House of Representatives."

The Picayune says that there was no foundation for the report that our Charge d'Affairs, Maj. Donelson, was treated cavalierly by President Jones and his Cabinet. "In regard to the differences," says the Picayune, "supposed to have occurred between Major Donelson and President Jones, a most satisfactory explanation is given in the National Register, published at Washington. The President was ill at the time of the Charge's arrival, but this did not prevent the presentation of the latter. The President was then only hesitating between appealing directly to the people or calling Congress together, upon the latter of which courses he finally determined."

Preparation.

Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, we see, are preparing for the worst, should Mexico be so insau as to declare war against this country.

The following from the Washington Union, the new Organ of Mr. Polk's Administration, will show the extent of this preparation:

AMERICAN FLEET—THE GULF.—The government of the United States will have the following fleet off Vera Cruz in a few days, (after visiting Galveston,) viz:

	Guns.
Frigate Potomac,	44
Ship Falmouth,	20
The Lawrence,	10
Brig Somers,	10
Steamer Princeton, (equal to)	20
Ship Saratoga,	20
Ship St. Mary's,	20
Brig Porpoise,	10

To which another sloop of the first class is to be added, 20

Total, 174

Death of Mr. Cherry.

It is our painful duty to notice the death of WILLIAM W. CHERRY of Bertie county. Mr. Cherry was a gentleman of fine talents, and stood high amongst all those who knew him, as a man of pure and unblemished character. He was a prominent member of our last Legislature from the county of Bertie; and at the period of his death, the nominee of the Whig party for Congress in the 9th, or Edenton District.

Minister to Mexico.

The Little Rock Arkansas Gazette says that Mr. Sevier, Senator from that State, will be sent as Minister to Mexico, in the course of a month or so. We would not be sorry to see him there now. He is a man of more talent than Wilson Shannon.

The Globe—The Special Partner.

In the Globe of the 30th ult., we find an article written by Jno. C. Rives, the fiscal or business partner of the concern, in which, after stating the arrangements which he and Mr. Blair have made with their successors, Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, he goes on to state that the leading men of the Democratic party approve of the course they have pursued in selling out to the latter gentlemen. He says that letters were written by Mr. Blair to Gen'l Jackson on the subject, (for advice, we presume,) and that, at first, the old hero advised them not to sell the Globe to any person. A few days after this, he (Gen'l Jackson) changed his mind, and advised them to sell, in consequence of information which he had received, that a new organ would be set on foot at any rate. It would seem from this article of the Globe, that Mr. Polk had come to the determination to select some other press as the official one, at any rate; and that Blair & Rives had to make a virtue of necessity. This is only our conjecture. Blair & Rives, however, have acted nobly in pursuing the course they have, promptly in yielding their private wishes and interests to the good of the cause. Their manly self-sacrificing conduct on the occasion will place them still higher in the grateful remembrance of the Democratic party, the cause of which they have so ably and fearlessly advocated during the last fifteen years. The following sentences, with which Mr. Rives winds up his connection with the press, will show that the man who wrote them is of the right "grit":

"I will conclude by saying to the democratic party that I am indebted to it for all I am worth, and that I will willingly spend at least half of all I have in its service whenever a majority of that party shall think I can be useful to it."

"There's a load off my shoulders, and I now feel happier than I have for the last fourteen years—except—perhaps—a part of my honeymoon."

Then follows a letter from Mr. Van Buren, commendatory of the course they have pursued in selling out. Mr. Van Buren gives the Globe the highest sort of praise (merited, too,) for the able and fearless manner in which it fought the battles of the people during the contest between Gen. Jackson and the United States Bank. The letter is admirably written, and we would take pleasure in copying it, were it not so long. It would take up too much room in our little sheet.

THE "WASHINGTON UNION"—

THE NEW PAPER

The first number of this paper, came to our office on last Wednesday morning. We have before expressed the pleasure which Mr. Ritchie's taking charge of the Democratic journal at the seat of Government gave us. The number before us opens with an address "to the public," from the editor, which we have copied in another column of this week's Journal. Then follows several able and elaborate articles upon our foreign relations, review of the debates in the British Parliament, &c. We do not think that Mr. Ritchie's style of writing is altogether so vigorous as that of Mr. Blair, but it is much more chaste and dignified. His articles on the controversy pending between England and this country, about the Oregon Territory, are master pieces, and, we suppose, may be taken as embodying the sentiments of the administration. We hope that Mr. Ritchie may be as effective in controlling public sentiment, in the new situation which he has assumed, as he was whilst at the head of the Virginia press. We think he will. We wish him all success, both personally and politically.

Virginia Elections—Results of this Waterloo Victory.

The returns of this State are all in, with the exception of six counties. These, when they do come in, will not vary the result much. We therefore give to our readers the final result of this Waterloo democratic victory as we find them detailed in the Richmond Enquirer of the 6th instant:

Last Congress, the representation in that body stood 11 democrats and 4 feds; now 14 democrats are returned, and only one solitary whig from the whole State. In the last Legislature, the whigs had a majority of 12 in the House of Delegates; now the tables are completely turned. The Democrats will have 22 majority in the lower House, and 10 in the Senate; making a net majority on joint ballot of 32; thereby securing a U. S. senator for the next six years. This is the most complete and unparalleled triumph which Virginia has achieved for many a long day. It cannot but be extremely gratifying to Mr. Ritchie in quitting the scene of his past labors, to leave the "Old Dominion" in such a blaze of glory.

Ahead of Steam.

Steam has, we had in our imaginations vainly thought, brought the Eastern and Western hemispheres as near as they could well get. In this, it would seem that we were mistaken. In our Northern exchanges, we see that Professor Morse, the inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph, thinks that he can establish a line of wires between this country and England. Should such a project be carried into effect, two persons, one of them in New York, and the other in Liverpool, could hold a conversation about matters and things in general, although the distance is between three and four thousand miles. It looks a little Utopian, we must confess; but we think from what we have seen, that such a scheme will one day be carried into effect. Should it, we would like to have a small chat with little Victoria herself.

There is no better evidence of the progress which the present age and generation are making in the path which lead to the highest points of civilization, than the fact that the doctrines of Free Trade are daily becoming better understood and daily gaining favor, not only in the minds of the American people, but amongst the enlightened and patriotic subjects of European monarchies. In England, especially, is this happy revolution in public sentiment particularly noticeable. In that country the protected class of the people is the very reverse of that portion of our citizens, for whose especial benefit the odious Tariff of '42 was passed. There the landed interest is the favored one. Here the Manufacturing. The principle is the same. The corn laws of England give to the land owner a monopoly of the domestic bread stuff market. Here, the Tariff of '42 gives to the manufacturer a monopoly of the market, so far as the articles which he makes are concerned. In both instances but a few individuals are benefitted at the expense of millions of their fellow-citizens. For, although it might appear at the first blush, that the corn laws of England, that those laws which impose an almost prohibitory duty upon the agricultural products of other countries, when transported to the shores of England, are especially intended to benefit the farmer, this is not, in fact, the case. They benefit the Landlords only. For if the farmer gets a high price for the products of the sweat of his brow, he has to pay an exorbitant rent for the land which he cultivates. So in this country, the two or three hundred wealthy capitalists engaged in manufacturing pursuits alone reap the benefits of the protection held out in the Tariff of '42. But we rejoice to think that, in England as well as in this country, the odious system is destined, at no distant day, to be consigned to oblivion by enlightened public opinion. The corn law monopoly cannot much longer withstand the powerful array of talents, as well as numbers with which it is daily attacked in the British Legislature, and in the public meetings of the oppressed classes. We copy the following from the London Morning Chronicle, which will show our readers what progress those principles for which the democratic party in this country have so long battled, are making in England: that country, which, for years past, has been the hot bed and citadel of restrictive monopolies:

"Growth of free trade principles.—The most pleasing feature presented by the parliamentary history of the past six weeks is—the growing concurrence of all public men, of whatever party, whose opinion has an atom of intrinsic weight, or is capable of practically influencing the course of affairs, in favor of free trade principles and policy. We cannot remember any six weeks of a parliamentary session more abundant in indications of the progress of opinion. Although we are not aware of anything in Lord John Russell's previous course on the corn law question, which entitles us to regard his memorable declaration, that 'protection is the bane of agriculture,' as evidencing a change of opinion, (the proposal of 1841 was avowedly a compromise, and one which, at the time, the most ardent free traders were prepared to accept,) yet the emphasis with which that declaration was originally made on the first night of the session, and its repetition on two subsequent occasions, together with the no less emphatic assent to the principles and doctrines of Mr. Cobden's speech on agricultural distress, may perhaps justify the belief that his lordship feels increasingly the urgent and instant necessity of the question. We cannot but think that the process, not of altered, but of deepened and strengthened conviction, which the events and discussions of recent years are distinctly avowed to have produced in the mind of Lord Howick, must have taken place in the views of others of our leading statesmen. On the part of the government, those free trade dicta to the utterance of which former experience has in some degree familiarized us, have been unusually numerous and decisive. In the first week of the session, the Premier took occasion to inform the agricultural mind, that the restoration of protection is impossible, and to disclaim having given any pledge to the agricultural interest inconsistent with the principles that he had laid down in 1842. When Sir Robert Peel does take up corn again—and he does not say when he will—not then, of all the various principles and sets of principles which have variegated his public life, that of 'buying in the cheapest market' will be the one selected to do duty on the occasion. Not to advert to the decidedly free trade character of the speech introducing the Budget, it is observable that in the numerous debates and incidental discussions which have arisen on points more or less bearing on the free trade question, the weight of ministerial opinion, talent, and authority, has not once been thrown, broadly and strongly, on the side of protection. Mr. Milner Gibson's speech on the economics of the sugar question, and Mr. Macaulay's on its moral and humanitarian aspects, like Mr. Cobden's on the effects of legislative protection—are left to make their own way with public opinion, without any attempt worth naming, to neutralize the impression. When the member for Stockport pledges himself to 'explode the whole delusion of agricultural protection,' the Secretary at War rejoins that landlords must not 'whine.' The Home Secretary meets Mr. Miles's complaints of agricultural distress with some excellent doctrine on the transcendent national importance of manufacturing prosperity; and the Premier is glad of the occasion for embodying the Protection Society. If ministers had come to a formal resolution in cabinet council, to play booty in all free trade discussions, they could not have managed more effectively to leave on every occasion the moral and intellectual preponderance palpably on the free trade side. The significance of these tidings is obvious. Opinions which official men express, at variance with existing institutions, with the opinions of their own supporters, with the policy which they were placed in office to maintain, have evidently a prospective bearing. They are meant to serve for a future day. The words are spoken that they must go into Hansard, and be registered there convenient for reference when wanted. When Sir Robert Peel talks free trade he supposes a witness to his character and consistency, to be summoned another day. With infinite dexterity, he is qualifying himself, by a timely registra-

tion of free trade opinions, for doing that work which he sees as plainly any man living, will have sooner or later to be done by somebody. Without venturing on so bold a prediction as that the history of the year 1846 will furnish any parallel to that of 1839, it is, on the whole, sufficiently clear that, as Mr. Disraeli said the other night, protection is now where Protestantism was in 1828. It still lingers on the statute book; it is still on the lips of cabinet ministers, as a hollow and formal profession; but the intellect of parliament and the country disown and scorn it. One does not note many striking conversions. The division lists do not show any very marked progress. To the eye, everything looks very much as it was. But, somehow, all men feel that the old foundations are loosened under their feet. The new doctrines are listened to with more respectful and subdued attention; discussion is at an end; and the hour is plainly approaching, when the conversion will take place en masse, with the celerity and completeness of a military evolution.

James K. Polk.

We clip the following extract from an Irish paper, the Dublin Nation. We are glad to see that some of the foreign presses are willing to give Jimmy Polk a little credit:

"JAMES K. POLK has sworn to observe the Constitution of America, and has spoken his Inaugural Address to the States. It was placid, profound and determined. Such a document has not been issued by a legitimate King these two centuries. It was worthy of a usurper—most worthy of a freely-chosen magistrate of Freeman. It expresses the sense of responsibility justly felt by the President, the youngest ever chosen by the States. It justifies the federal system—it presses the importance of State solvency and exalts in the absence of State debt—declares for Free Trade as a rule, and Protection as an exception (or incident), and then it deals with Territorial acquisition—with Texas and Oregon. His declaration for Oregon is equally clear. He is a man of few words, but those of strong kind."

Gen. Jackson.

The Washington Union, of the 1st May, has the following paragraph on the health of the patriot Jackson:

"The health of the hero of the Hermitage is rather better, according to the last accounts. He appeared seriously ill on the 15th April, but had rallied on the 17th. We trust that he will be spared to his country, until he sees the star-spangled banner float over Texas, and the State of Tennessee brought back to the republican fold—and, if the wishes of the country could avail, many years longer."

Health of Raleigh—Black Tongue.

We perceive that the brethren of the corps Editorial in the Metropolis, are quarrelling about the nature of the disease which undoubtedly exists at present in that city. The Standard of the 30th inst. says, upon the authority of a Physician, that the disease called "black tongue" is prevalent there, and has been for some days past. The Register denies the fact, and says the disease is that of St. Anthony's Fire; and tells its readers that they need have no fear about visiting Raleigh; that the disease is by no means infectious. How the matter is, we don't know; but are apt to think that the Standard would not make the statement it has, unless it was certain of its truth. The Standard says that within a few weeks past, nineteen coffins have been made at one establishment in Raleigh.

We clip the following from the last Tarboro' Press:

"Black Tongue.—We learn that on Saturday last, Mr. Henry Dicken, of this county, died with this dreadful disease—and that Mr. Lacey Savage and wife, living near Mr. Dicken, died with the same disease a few days previous. Mr. Dicken was in the 45th year of his age, and had been married only about two months."

This distressing disease is creating consternation in various parts of the country. In Northampton and Halifax counties, we learn, several deaths have occurred. And the Raleigh papers now admit the disease is prevailing there. We know of no other cases than those above stated, in this county."

We are thankful that this dreadful disease has not as yet made its appearance, so far as we can learn, in this section of country.

New-Orleans.

In the Picayune of the 21st ult., we see it stated that the amount of produce exported from the City of New Orleans during the months of January, February, and March, was nearly sixteen million dollars worth. What an immense amount for three months!

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Senator from Alabama, passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way home.

Singular Larceny.—The New Orleans Picayune says that a fellow by the name of Lion was arraigned in that city for stealing his neighbor's teeth—his artificial teeth. We suppose, as the old ladies say, he had a teething spell. He plead guilty, and no doubt he has a touch of the teeth-ache by this time.

We must print that fishhook story, for the edification of medicine men. When his grandmother was asleep in her chair, her custom always of an afternoon, a little boy in Woodville, Mississippi, dropped his hook and line into her mouth, and swallowed it two or three inches below the uvula. Dr. Leroy Antion removed it by the following ingenious method: he cut off the line within a foot or two of the mouth, then drilled a hole through a rifle bullet and dropped it over the line down on the hook. In order to fix the bullet on the point of the hook and maintain it firmly in that position, a reed was procured, the joints punched out, and then passed down over the line, and pressed firmly over the hook. In this manner the hook, bullet and reed were all withdrawn at once, very easily, without any injury to the esophagus or fauces. Dr. Warren, Dr. Haywards, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Jones, would you have expected the hook in this way, or would you have cut the old lady's throat for the benefit of science?

Boatmen's Statement.

A true bill has been found against Bennett, the Pilot of the Steamboat Swallow.

From the Washington Union.

We cannot assume the editorial chair that has been so gracefully vacated by our worthy predecessors, without paying them the tribute to which we think them so justly entitled—Public gratitude demands this expression of our thanks. Our private feelings could not be satisfied without pouring them forth. The genial shades of private life—to which they are about to retire—without saying, in the presence of the grand inquest of the nation, that they deserve the verdict of their approbation. Mr. Blair has had a stormy sea to encounter. Questions of the highest importance to the destinies of our country have necessarily come under his supervision. He may have committed some errors; he may have offended some politicians; but his general course has been distinguished by great firmness of purpose, and with great ability in the execution of his high office. We are aware of the dangerous contrast to which we are about to expose ourselves. We cannot expect to rival his ability, or acquire his reputation. Taking task, a zeal, an industry, and a conscientious disposition to discharge our duties, which are, at least, equal to his own. His epistolary stands recorded upon the monument of the Globe. Time is yet wanting to write our inscription upon "The Union."

But how can we do justice to their manly and magnanimous and liberal conduct towards ourselves? Messrs. Blair & Rives have transferred their office into our hands, in a manner that serves to enhance the merit of the act. No man could have acted in a higher style of disinterestedness than themselves. They have not sold the office as an establishment. They have charged nothing for the good will of the paper. They have not placed an expensive value upon the office, and then reduced us to the unpleasant alternative of compelling us to come up to their standard, nor of endangering the union and harmony of our party by competition among rivals. Nothing of this kind and selfish spirit has mingled itself in the whole transaction. From the first to the last, we have found every thing that was disinterested and manly in their conduct. "Give us," they said, "the present value of our material; let them be estimated by impartial valuers, and we are content." Upon this simple principle the whole matter has been conducted, and as some idle speculation has been indulged in the newspapers about the amount of the valuation, and as we see no necessity for throwing a veil over any part of the transaction, we say at once, that the copious materials, and the valuable printing office which the Globe has been published, are estimated at \$35,000. We should not hesitate, with equal frankness, if it were necessary or proper, to unveil every scene of our relations with these gentlemen. But how can we better manifest our sense of the liberality which they have displayed, than by quoting the words of Mr. Van Buren himself, in his letter of the 23d April, to Mr. Rives:

"If anything could have added to your credit in the transaction, it is to be found in the liberal spirit by which it was characterized. You did not huddle for high prices, or indulge in censures of the conduct of those whose views you were about to promote, as is too often the case on the part of those who are called upon to postulate their own for the supposed interests of their party; but you evinced throughout an earnest and obviously sincere desire to carry the arrangement into effect on terms, and in a spirit which would be most likely to enable your highly esteemed successor to sustain himself in an undertaking confessedly not free from hazard. In all this, Mr. Blair and yourself have acted in perfect consistency with your past characters, and have shown to all—that what has long been known to me—that your devotion to the democratic cause was not assumed for the occasion, but real, and of a nature which made you always ready to postpone your interests to that of your party, regarding the latter as second only in time, receive from the democracy of the nation the credit to which you are so well entitled."

But it is time for us to dismiss the mere personnel of the matter. A few words more, and we have done with the subject! We take the chair with a determination to discharge its duties to the best of our abilities. We were not exactly prepared to commence our career from the arduous field of the Virginia election. The soldier would have desired a short furlough for recreation and repose. But we are firm from our duty. The Globe ceased on the 30th April. There shall be no interregnum in the office; and though the editor of "The Union" has not been twenty-four hours in this city, and is about to tread the boards of a new and more conspicuous theatre, without any rehearsal of the character he is about to fill, yet he throws himself at once upon the generosity of his countrymen. He is unaffectedly conscious of his own deficiencies; he has much to learn; he has a new and more extensive alphabet to acquire; he has new characters to study, and new duties to perform; he has scarcely twenty acquaintances in the city; but he will strive to avail himself of all the lights which he can obtain, that he may guide his new bark over the wide ocean that is spread before him. He has, above all, to study those great foreign relations which are particularly confided by the theory and the letter of the constitution, to the guardianship of the federal government. We shall at least do the best we can. Our opponents are pleased already to predict "a splendid failure" in the new enterprise in which we have embarked. It may be so! "Man proposes, but Providence disposes;" but if an unflinching zeal in the public service can in any degree supply the place of experience or of other qualifications, we shall not be altogether wanting to the task we have assumed. We have no mistrust on the score of age, of which the political critics have so often been kind enough to remind us. We know our capacity for labor, and we are prepared to meet any sacrifice, but that of our principles. As for the rest, it is in the hands of Providence and the people. "Give us an honest fame, or give us none!"

Relief.—We are informed that at a Town meeting held on Saturday last, the sum of \$250 was appropriated for the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers. That will serve to tell the Pittsburgers that the Fayettevillians have not forgotten them. Pittsburg, we are informed, sent about \$650 here after the fire of 1831. Carolinian.

Accident.—The mail stage running between Columbia and Cheraw, was dashed to pieces on Monday last, while entering Columbia, by the horses running away. The driver and his shoulder unshipped, and Mr. McLean, one of the contractors, had his ankle dislocated. Col. Stevenson, a passenger, seriously injured. Two other passengers were unhurt. Carolinian.

"You are no gentleman," said an angry disputant to his antagonist. "Are You?" quietly asked the other. "Yes, I am, sir." "Then I am not," was the caustic reply.

The Union.

From the Washington Union. We cannot assume the editorial chair that has been so gracefully vacated by our worthy predecessors, without paying them the tribute to which we think them so justly entitled—Public gratitude demands this expression of our thanks. Our private feelings could not be satisfied without pouring them forth. The genial shades of private life—to which they are about to retire—without saying, in the presence of the grand inquest of the nation, that they deserve the verdict of their approbation. Mr. Blair has had a stormy sea to encounter. Questions of the highest importance to the destinies of our country have necessarily come under his supervision. He may have committed some errors; he may have offended some politicians; but his general course has been distinguished by great firmness of purpose, and with great ability in the execution of his high office. We are aware of the dangerous contrast to which we are about to expose ourselves. We cannot expect to rival his ability, or acquire his reputation. Taking task, a zeal, an industry, and a conscientious disposition to discharge our duties, which are, at least, equal to his own. His epistolary stands recorded upon the monument of the Globe. Time is yet wanting to write our inscription upon "The Union."

But how can we do justice to their manly and magnanimous and liberal conduct towards ourselves? Messrs. Blair & Rives have transferred their office into our hands, in a manner that serves to enhance the merit of the act. No man could have acted in a higher style of disinterestedness than themselves. They have not sold the office as an establishment. They have charged nothing for the good will of the paper. They have not placed an expensive value upon the office, and then reduced us to the unpleasant alternative of compelling us to come up to their standard, nor of endangering the union and harmony of our party by competition among rivals. Nothing of this kind and selfish spirit has mingled itself in the whole transaction. From the first to the last, we have found every thing that was disinterested and manly in their conduct. "Give us," they said, "the present value of our material; let them be estimated by impartial valuers, and we are content." Upon this simple principle the whole matter has been conducted, and as some idle speculation has been indulged in the newspapers about the amount of the valuation, and as we see no necessity for throwing a veil over any part of the transaction, we say at once, that the copious materials, and the valuable printing office which the Globe has been published, are estimated at \$35,000. We should not hesitate, with equal frankness, if it were necessary or proper, to unveil every scene of our relations with these gentlemen. But how can we better manifest our sense of the liberality which they have displayed, than by quoting the words of Mr. Van Buren himself, in his letter of the 23d April, to Mr. Rives:



The United States and England, Mexico, Texas and Oregon.

From the New York Sun.

From the time of the revolutionary war we have had a British party in the United States. The Berlin and Milan decrees directed by Bonaparte against the commerce of England, were met by the retaliatory orders in council, which seriously injured our trade and commerce as a neutral power, in addition to which we were harassed by the claim of England to the right of search—then the impressment of American seamen—until aggression added to aggression compelled our government, when remonstrance and negotiation had become exhausted, to threaten war. The opposition to the administration at that period took every opportunity to embarrass our government and sustain the course of England—charged the government with being under French influence, and among other discreditable institutions declared that this country could not be "kicked into a war with England." When war, however, was declared under very embarrassing circumstances, the opposition, in order to obtain possession of the administration, declared the war to be on our part "unjust, unequal, and oppressive." They ridiculed our victories and rejoiced over our defeats. They called the Hartford convention to divide the Union, and burnt blue lights at New London to convey to the blockading enemy signals of our movements. The people, however, triumphed, and an honorable peace, which we have faithfully kept on our part,—and indeed we may say which has been faithfully kept by both parties,—has enabled the country to enjoy many years of repose, to multiply our population, increase our States and strengthen our resources. The heirs, executors and assigns of that very anti-war party have, on the Texas question, been playing the same game against our country, and in favor of England, which they did in 1812. When peace was firmly established on the continent of Europe, England saw at once that manufacturing rivals would spring up on all sides, and it became necessary to look round and open new markets to sustain that important interest. Much was expected in this country from the infancy of our manufactures, and, indeed, much was realized. Friendly relations were established with Venezuela, New Grenada, Central America, Peru, Chili, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, &c., and the surplus manufactures of Great Britain, which were shut out of the continent of Europe, found a profitable market on the North and South American continents. The increase of our manufactures, however, and the imposition of a high tariff, very materially curtailed the orders for manufactured articles, and indicated that, at no distant period, the United States would supply altogether and exclusively the wants of this country. England cast her eye on Texas, which was positively independent of Mexico, and as such, was acknowledged by both Great Britain, France, and the United States. Texas, as an independent government, with a commercial treaty with England, receiving her at a low ad valorem duty, could have had no difficulty in inundating the whole southern and western frontier of the United States, including California, Mexico, and the borders of the Pacific, with her manufactures, to the injury of our revenue and the destruction of our national industry. The moment her designs were apparent, propositions were made to annex Texas, which were accepted, and a treaty formed, England saw at once that she was checkmated, and that we were careful of our interests; but at the very moment when she was about surrendering her experiment, Mr. Webster's letter against annexation appeared, followed by Mr. Clay's, then by Mr. Van Buren's and Governor Wright's, and finally by a secret circular from reputed friends of Van Buren, together with a violent opposition to that measure by the late anti-war party.

The British ministry finding themselves sustained by several leaders and men of both parties in this country, renewed their opposition to the measure with redoubled energy, and have induced Mexico—who is without claim or right, or even equity, in the question—to suspend amicable relations with this country, while their gold and interest are used in Texas to prevent the consent of the people. This is the present position of affairs, brought about by a portion of our own people, who have, by their opposition to annexation, placed us where probably they most desired, under the control of the governments of Europe, or plunged us into a war to sustain our independence. We have no apprehension of difficulties with England in relation to Oregon. Our exclusive rights to the whole of Oregon are defined by treaties between two or more of the great powers of the earth—Russia, the United States, France, Spain, and England—and by actual possession prior to that convention with England which gave her people the right to trade in the territory. Our rights are plain and undoubted. But negotiations will amicably settle that question—there are no difficulties between this country and England to settle.

We have no difficulties with Europe, unless Europe shall declare that the United States shall come under European control. Our business now is with Mexico. The people of the United States have declared in favor of annexation, and if Texas consents we are bound to carry out that measure at all hazards; and if Mexico sees fit to declare war against us, we must defend ourselves in a cause which we know to be both righteous and just, to the best of our abilities. If we yield, we become a colony of Europe, and we must be governed altogether by the direction of the crowned heads. War is always to be avoided when it can be done with honor. We shall suffer greatly, but those of our countrymen who have in this case invited foreign interference, are likely to be the greatest sufferers. We have confidence in the firmness of the administration—confidence that the people are with them—confidence in the issue. Let preparations be made forthwith to place the country in a state of defence, and let the government be sustained by those who have been, and are now, friends to annexation and to the independence, security, and good faith of the country in every exigency.

North Carolina Molasses.

We were surprised as well as gratified to receive a few days ago, from a friend in Columbus county, a bottle of Molasses, of superior quality, made by Messrs. Duncan & Gore, who have in operation, near Seven Creeks, in the lower end of that county, a Mill for grinding the Sugar Cane, at which they have already made a quantity of Molasses, very much resembling the best New Orleans. We hope the enterprise will be entirely satisfactory to its projectors; and we do not see why it should not be, for the Sugar Cane is grown in great perfection in this vicinity, and the climate and soil of Columbus are still better adapted to it.

Fayetteville Observer.

Mind where you Scratch.—A gentleman, while in church, intending to scratch his head, in mental absence, reached over into the next pew and scratched the head of an old maid. He discovered his mistake when she sued him for a breach of promise of marriage.

Another Destructive Fire!!

On Friday morning, the 2d inst., our citizens were aroused about 4 o'clock, by the alarm bells ringing the cry of Fire! With great haste we rushed to the point designated as the scene of the ravage, and found that fire had been communicated to the small ware house of Capt. G. G. Smith, on the New County Wharf. Such was the alarm and trepidation of the citizens, without any efficient organization for the suppression of fire, that all the efforts to stay the progress of the devouring flame for a time seemed perfectly powerless. On it raged, communicating to the adjoining buildings so rapidly, that in 20 minutes, perhaps, the large warehouse of Capt. Smith, and Mr. Van Bokkelen's store were wrapped in fire. Soon it swept on in almost every direction, consuming every house and tenement on the New County Wharf; among them were Mrs. Elizabeth Daves, and Capt. Smith's five brick dwellings, besides a number of stores and other buildings. The progress of the fire eastward, by great effort, was arrested at Mr. Van Bokkelen's dwelling and warehouse, attached to the Devereux buildings, but it continued to rage northward, crossing East Front street, and consuming the house occupied by Mr. J. Cicero Justice, the brick dwelling belonging to the estate of C. Shepard, dec'd, occupied by Mr. Kornegay as a Hotel, and all the buildings on the east side of Middle street up to Rev. Mr. Hawks', and on the north side of South Front street to Mrs. Chadwick's, the building which was so miraculously preserved in the great April fire. At these two points, the progress of the fire was arrested, when to our great joy, it was perceived the danger was over.

The loss of property is estimated at \$50,000, including the value of the buildings, furniture and goods. Thus within about two years, Newbern has sustained a loss of property by this destructive agent of at least \$300,000; which, while it is small in comparison with the losses of other towns, yet, falling upon many who were totally unable to bear the loss, most seriously affects the prospects of the place. It is the two former cases of fire, lightning or carelessness, but in this instance, it was clearly the work of some base incendiary, originating either in the malice of a scoundrel or in the desire for plunder. We are glad to learn that our Commissioners have offered a reward for the detection of the villain.

The Great Lakes.

We presume very few persons are aware of the vast extent of these inland seas—covering as they do an area almost as large as the continent of Europe.

Professor Drake, of Louisville, visited them last summer, and has made public the result of his observations.

The chain of lakes extends over nearly eight and a half degrees of latitude in breadth, and sixteen degrees of longitude in length. The extent of their surface is estimated at 93,000 square miles; and the area of country drained by them is computed at 400,000 square miles. Their relative sizes are as follows:

Ontario	6,300 sq. feet.
Erie	9,600 "
St. Clair	360 "
Huron	20,400 "
Michigan	21,400 "
Superior	22,000 "

The average depth of water in the different lakes is a question upon which there is no certain information. Authorities differ. Dr. Drake gives it as follows:

St. Clair	20 feet.
Erie	84 "
Ontario	500 "
Superior	900 "
Huron and Michigan	1003 "

In our standard works Lake Erie is usually stated to have a depth of 130 feet. The deepest soundings have been taken in Lake Huron. Off Saginaw Bay, 1800 feet of line have been sent down without finding bottom.

The altitude of these lakes vary step by step from Ontario to Superior. Lake Ontario is 232 feet above the tide water of the St. Lawrence. Erie is 333 feet above Ontario, and 565 feet above tide water at Albany. St. Clair is 6 feet higher than Erie; Huron and Michigan are 13 feet above St. Clair, and Superior lies forty-four above them.

This shows the curious fact, that while the surface of Huron is 685 feet above the level of the ocean, its bottom at Saginaw Bay is more than 1100 feet below the same level.

The waters of these lakes, with the exception of Erie and St. Clair, are remarkable for their transparency and delicious flavor. Of Lake Huron, Professor Drake ascertained that the water at the surface, and two hundred feet below at the same place, indicated precisely the same temperature, to wit: fifty-six degrees. His explanation of the fact is this: the waters are so pure that the rays of the sun meet with no solid matter in suspension to arrest and retain the heat.

There is a great curiosity connected with these lakes, about 30 miles from Kingston, near the outlet of the bay of Quinte, in Canada. The writer of this visited it a few years ago, in company with Professor Lyell, of London, who pronounced it one of the greatest curiosities of the kind he ever saw. It is what is called in Scotland "a tarn," or mountain lake. It is situated upon a conical hill about 350 feet high. It is circular—about half a mile in diameter, and occupies nearly the whole surface of the hill.

The lake is consequently entirely without inlet; yet a small stream constantly escapes from one edge of it, down the side of the hill, turning the wheels of a four mill, which has been erected near the summit.—The level of the water in the lake is supposed to be about 350 feet above that of the bay below. As there are no high lands within fifty or sixty miles, or perhaps a greater distance, the curious question arises, whence comes the supply of this mountain lake?

Professor Lyell supposes it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and to receive its waters through hidden syphons, from a great distance; but did not coincide with the popular belief in the neighborhood, that the fountain head was Lake Erie, although it is supposed they occupy the same level.

Will not some of our geologists examine this curious lake, and give us the result of their investigations?—Cincinnati Atlas.

The following is said to be a new order of the Postmaster General. It will be very convenient for publishers:

"Money for newspaper subscriptions, not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The Postmaster is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor and to advise forthwith the Postmaster who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 3.

Cotton.—The aggregate sales of the week reach 14,000 bales, against the shipment in the same time of 6327 bales. We quote:

Superior and Ordinary, 8 1/2  
Middling a middling fair, 8 1/2  
Fair a fully fair, 8 1/2  
Choice, 8 1/2

The business in Sea Island comprises the sale of some 300 bales at prices ranging from 14 to 40c., and several fine lots at prices not made public, with a few bags stained do., at prices ranging from 5 to 9c.

Rice.—There has been very little doing in Rice throughout the week just closed, but that little has been at enhanced prices; the fact is, the stock on sale is very limited, and the receipts continue light, which has enabled holders to obtain their asking prices. The receipts since our last have been 1071 bales, and the sales in the same time 841; 95 at 34; 239 at 33; 40 at 37-16; and 235 tons at \$33 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week have been about 11,000 bushels, 6000 of which have been sold at 90 and 92c. per bushel, and the balance has gone to the mills.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals of Corn since our last; our quotations of the previous week, however, will give a fair criterion of the market. About 2000 bushels Maryland Oats, received this week, have been sold at 31c. per bushel.

Bacon.—The demand for Bacon generally, has been very limited during the week, and to effect sales holders would be compelled to submit to a reduction in prices.

Salt.—The sale of 1000 sacks noticed in our last, has been taken at \$1 02 1/2 a \$1 05, and there is none now aloft. About 900 bushels Turkeys Island received this week, has been sold at 30c. per bushel.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 3.

Trade during the week has been remarkably dull, but little produce coming in.—Cotton continues at 5 to 5 1/2 cts. The news by the Caledonia has imparted more firmness to the market in New York, and prices somewhat advanced. Flour is in demand, and will readily command \$3 75 to \$4 50, no other changes to notice.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 3.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$3 00  
" North county, " 0 00 a 2 75  
Washington and Newbern, 3 00 a 3 25  
Rosin, 65 a 75  
Spirits Turpentine, 41 a 43  
Tar, 1 75 a 2 00  
Rice, 3 12 a 3 37 1/2  
Cotton, 12 1/2 a 13

Cotton.—The market has been dull since our last, but we have no change to notice in prices.—The sales are 2950 bales.

Paarl Stores.—We notice sales of 300 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, at \$3 25 per bbl; 1000 No. County Rosin, in lots, 70 to 75 cents, delivered; 300 Wilmington White, for export, \$1 25; 500 bbls. selected Tar, \$1 87 1/2 a \$2 00, which is an advance; 600 Tar, on private terms; and 200 casks Southern Spirits Turpentine, from the wharf, 41 cents cash, 42 a mos., and in small lots from store, 42 a 43 a mos.

Rice.—Not a sale of any consequence has been made since Tuesday last. Holders are very firm, showing no disposition whatever, to recede in prices, which are too high to induce exporters to appear in the market.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., by Bishop McDaniel, Mr. David King, of Bladen county, to Miss Ann A. Bryan, of this place.

Ye young and gay, join and sing,  
On this happy and blissful day,  
Miss B. has married a King,  
And made a Queen, Queen of May.

COMMUNICATED.

In Kingston, Lenoir county, on the 23d ult., Andrew Jackson, Esq., to Mrs. Jonima Grant, daughter of Michael Grant, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 23d ult., Mr. Dickinson Clayton, to Miss Frances P. Partridge. On the 24th, Mr. Christopher Dudley, of Jones county, to Miss Susan J. Slade, daughter of Mr. Z. Slade, of Newbern.

At Kelly's Cove, Bladen county, on the 29th ult., by J. Russ, Esq., Mr. D. A. McMillan, to Miss Barbara Allen, daughter of J. Allen, Esq. In Charlotte, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. T. S. Daniel, Mr. Alexander Bethune, to Miss Amanda Bolton, daughter of John R. Bolton, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday morning last, quite suddenly, although his health had been bad for some months, Mr. Robert H. Cowan, in the 45th year of his age.

In this town, on Saturday night last, William A. infant son of William Augustus, and Eliza A. Wright, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mary Alice, infant daughter of George H., and Julia A. Kelly, aged 6 months.

In Newbern, on the 30th ult., at the residence of his mother, Mr. Isaac Guion, in the 27th year of his age.

In Rowan county, on the 13th ult., Mrs. Lucy Ford, wife of Mr. Osborne G. Ford, and daughter of Mrs. Judith Ellis, of Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, aged about 21 years. Also, on the 14th ult., at the residence of her mother, in Davidson county, Miss Sarah Ellis, daughter of Mrs. Judith Ellis, aged about 22 years. The afflicted parent of the deceased sisters has lost four daughters, two grand-daughters, and one daughter-in-law, all in the space of five months.

In Warren county, on the 25th ult., George E. Spruill, Esq., a gentleman of high character, and a most useful citizen. Mary Eliza, daughter of Mr. S., aged 15, died on the 4th ult.

In Rowan county, on the 17th ult., Amanda E. daughter of Henry C., and Mary Winders, aged about 18 years. Also, on the same day, and within a short time after the death of her sister Amanda, Mary E. Winders, aged about 11 years.

We have just heard of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, the mother of the late Rev. James W. Douglas. She died in Wood county, Ohio, on the 28th of March last, at an advanced age.—She was one of the excellent of the earth. Her faculties were in vigorous exercise to the last.—Her hope in God was indeed an anchor sure and steadfast. Her society has for many years been sought by all the pious, wherever she has resided. We cannot say that we regret her departure, first, because we have not a doubt of her entire readiness, and secondly, because her longer continuance here must have been in much pain and sorrow, through many infirmities. If we ever knew a lovely aged Christian lady, Mrs. Douglas was one. How sweet her rest must be! What a meeting must that have been between her and her son, Watchman of the South.

Extract from the minutes of the Wilmington Washington Temperance Society, May 2d, 1845:

Resolved, That this Society pass a vote of thanks to Mr. G. R. FRENCH, of the North Carolina Hotel, he being the first individual who has opened a Hotel in Wilmington without a Bar Room, and

Further Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in both the newspapers of this town, that Temperance men from abroad, visiting Wilmington, may know where to find a comfortable Temperance home.

W. COOKE, Sec'y, pro tem.  
May 9, 1845. 34-11

SEABOARD STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRIVED.

May 2—brig Alvares, Pass. Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

sch. Norway, Gilpatrick, Jamaica, to E. Dickinson.

3—brig David Duff, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis.

sch. Ticonic, Smith, New Orleans, to Russell & Gammell.

5—brig Leonora, Collins, New York, to John Hall.

6—sch. Regular, Cole, New York, to R. W. Brown.

7—brig Belle, Myers, N. York, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

May 1—brig Echo, Smith, Fall River, by J. Hathaway & Son.

sch. Squire & Brothers, Price, Havana, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

sch. Lodonia & Eliza, Somers, New Bedford, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

3—brig Baltic, Arey, River La Plata, South America, by G. W. Davis.

brig Charlotte, Titcomb, Porto Rico, by G. W. Davis.

Br sch. Manchester, Bethel, Nassau, N. P., by G. W. Davis.

sch. Exchange, Clark, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

5—brig Imogene, Gould, Annetto Bay, Jamaica, by Russell & Gammell.

7—brig Clarion, Leland, Antigua, by G. W. Davis.

brig Francis, Stuart, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

ARRIVALS AT THE

WILMINGTON BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE, a variety of new works on various subjects, amongst others

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO, by Prescott.

THEIR FRENCH REVOLUTION and LIFE OF NAPOLEON, by the same author.

DICKSON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE; HECTOR O'HALLAHAN, by Lever.

SKETCHES, by Box.

HEADS OF THE PEOPLE; PHIL. PURCEL; THE LABOURS OF HERCULES, from the London Punch; VERONICA; THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

ALSO:

A variety of handsome PRAYER BOOKS.

Also: a handsome assortment of FANCY STATIONERY.

Also: a large lot of new popular MUSIC.

Call and examine. 34-21

FOR HAVANA.

Passage Only.

THE A. I. fast sailing brig LEONORA, Capt. GEORGE COLLINS, can comfortably accommodate fifteen Passengers. Cabin with Ladies' State Rooms, &c., on deck. The above vessel will probably sail on the 12th or 13th inst., and will meet with quick despatch. Price of Passage, \$30.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOHN HALL, 34-11

For New York.

THE splendid new sch. E. S. POWELL, Murch, master, hourly expected, will meet with despatch.

For passage, having fine accommodations, Apply to

G. W. DAVIS, London's wharf, 34-11

Bacon, Corn, Whiskey, Sugar, &c.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

In the Brick store one door South of Messrs. Brown & DeRosset's,

1 OFFER FOR SALE,

50 CASKS Bacon Sides,

40 do. do. Shoulders,

1200 bushels Corn, 5 hds. Sugar,

150 barrels Whiskey.

Daily Expected,

130 bbls. N. O. Molasses,

50 " Mess Pork,

50 " Prime do.

In a few days I will remove to the above store, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

JOHN HALL, 34-51

NOTICE.

By a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1845, will be sold at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 9th of June next, upon six months credit, with interest from the sale: 155 acres of land, on the east side of Black River, below Bratly's Bridge, supposed to adjoin the lands of E. A. Hawes and others, appropriated in the partition of the lands of George Bannerman, dec'd, being part of a tract of land bought from H. Howard, beginning at a pine on Black River, thence to the back line, thence with the back line for complement, thence parallel with the first line, to the river, thence with the meanders of the river to the beginning.

ALSO, a lot in the town of Wilmington, fronting on fourth street, near Market street, adjoining the lots of Mrs. M. J. Langdon, and B. F. Mitchell. Bonds and approved security required.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.

May 5, 1845. 34-51. price adv. \$5.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, 1845.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next Term of this Court, the day for the taking up and despatch of State's business, shall be altered from Thursday to Friday, said alteration to be only for that Term; and that all State process be returnable to said Friday; it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give public notice thereof, by advertisement for six weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Wilmington.

Teste,

O. ALDERMAN, Ck.

May 9, 1845. 34-61. pr. adv. \$2.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs. Peter V. Giffin. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the 5th Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and judgment rendered thereon.

Teste,

O. ALDERMAN, Ck.

May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. \$10.

Chronicle copy.

Cheap, Comfortable, and EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.



THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG, AND THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANIES hereby give notice, that on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, the rates of Fare between Petersburg and the Northern towns will be reduced as follows:

From Petersburg to Washington, 95 50

From Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road and Steamboat line to Washington, and thence to Baltimore by the superior Stage line of Messrs. Jacob Peters & Co., 5 50

After the first of June, it is understood that the Fare on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road will also be reduced, when the Fare to Baltimore by the Rail Road line throughout, will not probably exceed from \$6 50 to \$7 00.

Passengers going North by the Rail Road line throughout, leave Petersburg at a quarter past 6, A. M., arrive in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in the course of the night, and New York early the next day, being twelve hours in advance of passengers by the River and Bay Boats.

Or passengers willing to remain a night in Baltimore, may take one of the new Steamboat lines to Philadelphia the next day, at a charge of from \$1 00 to \$1 50 only, thus making the whole Fare between Petersburg and Philadelphia, (if the Stage line be taken between Washington to Baltimore,) from \$6 50 to \$7 00 ONLY.

April 21st, 1845. (32-110m)

N. B.—The Opposition Steamboat lines between Baltimore and Philadelphia have since reduced to \$1 00; thus making the cost to travellers from Petersburg to Philadelphia, 50 cents less than above stated.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Sup' R. & P. R. R.

T. S. GARNETT, Sup' R. & P. R. R.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—May 8, 1845.

Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09 1/2

Middlings, 8 a 8 1/2

Shoulders, 7 a 7 1/2

Western, 7 1/2 a 8

Breast, 26 a 27

Butter, 15 a 16

Best, bbl. mess, 6 00 a 6 00

prime, 4 50 a 5 50

Corn, 45 a 50

" Meal, 60 a 65

Coffee, 8 a 9

Cotton, 5 a 5 1/2

Candles, tallow, 10 a 12

sperm, 30 a 35

Flour, 45 a 50

Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs. 70 a 75

Iron, 4 75 a 5 50

Lard, 8 a 8 1/2

Western, 6 a 6 00

Lime, Thomstown, 1 00 a 1 12

Lumber—Steam mill, 12 00 a 13 00

W. boards, plank & scant. 12 00 a 13 00

Quarter flooring, 15 00 a 16 00

Bill lumber extra prices, 12 00 a 13 00

River, Flooring



**Family Grocery Store.**  
CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.  
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of  
**BISHOP & JONES.**  
take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have  
**EVERY THING**  
that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the  
**BEST ARTICLES**  
that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.  
H. M. BISHOP,  
WM. B. JONES.  
Wilmington, April 8, (18), 1845. 31-3m.

**LIST OF BLANKS**  
ON HAND, and for sale at the  
**JOURNAL OFFICE.**  
County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do EL Fas.  
County Court Sine Facias  
Apprentice's Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Jury's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers  
Bills Lading (letter)  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.  
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-streets, One door above the Hanover House.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per Sch. J. D. JONES,  
PLOURS, No. 10 & 11,  
200 Shares and Mouldboards,  
20 Boxes soap,  
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,  
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,  
20 Half do do.  
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.  
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-4f]

**New Boarding House.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.  
N. F. BOURDEAUX.  
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-4f

**FLOUR.**  
100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**COAL.**  
50 hds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by  
GEO. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**Molasses.**  
82 HHDS. Martingale, new crop,  
120 Hds. Cuba,  
160 Bbls. New Orleans,  
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**Coffee.**  
91 BAGS Rio Coffee,  
10 do. Cuba.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

**Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,  
CONSISTING OF  
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,  
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.  
In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the  
Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.  
Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.  
A L S O.  
A New Style of Boys' Hats.  
Just received and for sale by  
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,  
Market st., Wilmington.  
March 21, 1845, 27-4f

**HAY.**  
100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by  
GEO. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**OLD NASH BRANDY.**  
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

**Cigars.**  
24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
March 14, 1845.

**Molasses.**  
200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**Leaf Tobacco.**  
25 hds., a prime article, for sale by  
G. W. DAVIS.  
Feb'y 21.—[23]

To Physicians and Country Merchants!  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.**  
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The subscriber has received his summer stock of Medicines, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent on invoice prices. The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found  
250 oz. Sulph. Quinine  
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks  
50 doz. fresh Sedlitz Powders  
20 lbs. English and American Calomel  
English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.  
With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.  
The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—  
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,  
Cheeseman's Balsam,  
Swain's and Indian Panacea  
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla  
Rowand's Tonic Mixture  
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry  
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort  
Jayne's Expectoant & Hair Tonic &c.  
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash  
Brushes, and Oil.  
Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.  
\*Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.  
Wilmington, April 14th, 1845. [29-3m]

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**  
It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to defeat the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.  
Beware of such impostors.  
And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colic, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,  
Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffing through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.  
April 11th, 1845.

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.**  
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common miller to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, cholera and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, much more in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.  
The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.  
W. F. COLLINS.  
March 14, 1845. 26-1y

**CERTIFICATE.**  
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.  
WM. BOYLAN.  
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y]

**Planters' House.**  
GEORGE S. BONEGAY  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a  
**Public House of Entertainment**, in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a transient boarder. If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His Stables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.  
Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m]

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of  
**Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,**  
for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.  
CHARLES D. ELLIS.  
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.  
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-4f  
The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

**Liquors and Porter.**  
40 BBLs. N. E. RUM,  
5 do. N. O. do.  
5 do. Ann. Brandy,  
2 Pipes Holland Gin,  
5 casks Cacha do.  
5 casks Cacha Cog. Brandy,  
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov 15, 1844. 9-4f

**V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
IS now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for  
**SPRINGS AND SUMMER WEAR.**  
The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

**MR. H. S. KELLY,**  
most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should suit garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of  
**Spring and Summer Goods,**  
now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:  
Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines, AND  
**GAMBRONS,**  
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin  
**CASSIMERES,**  
with a large assortment of  
**VESTINGS,**  
of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of  
**Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers;**  
**superior article of entire Linen Shirts;**  
**also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks;**  
**Scarfs;**  
**SUSPENDERS;**  
**Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,**  
of great variety. Also, a large assortment of  
**Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.**  
Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of  
**Ready Made Clothing,**  
to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Induced a very good suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of  
**HATS:**  
Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line as  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.  
V. R. PEIRSON.  
April 2d, 1845.

**CARRIAGES.**  
MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of  
**CARRIAGES,**  
of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,  
**Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulky Wagons, &c., &c.**  
All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.  
He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.  
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

**FOR RENT.**  
OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the  
**Franklin Hotel.**  
To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.  
Possession will be given immediately.  
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.  
April 4th, 1845.

**Planter's House.**  
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**Public House of Entertainment**, in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a transient boarder. If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His Stables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.  
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5 casks Cacha do.  
5 casks Cacha Cog. Brandy,  
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.  
Just received and for sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Nov 15, 1844. 9-4f

To the Public.  
AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.  
I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my  
**SPRING STOCK,**  
and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a  
**MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,**  
OR  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**  
I have also on hand a splendid stock of  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.  
Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.  
CHAS. BARR.  
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. Y

**CABINETS FOR SALE.**  
BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topical Sound, (called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.  
M. C. NIXON.  
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-4f

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven acres of land, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. Well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also some tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.  
For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.  
MILES COSTIN.  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

**Removal.**  
THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cooke, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.  
**NOW ON HAND,**  
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the  
**GROCERY LINE,**  
and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.  
Jan'y 31, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

**Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER,**  
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.  
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.  
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.  
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.  
[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y]  
Chronicle will please copy.

**ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.**  
THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz:  
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.  
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.  
Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.  
OWEN FENNELL,  
B. L. HOSKINS,  
JOHN MCRAE,  
J. BALLARD,  
J. D. GARDNER,  
T. H. HOWEY,  
ALEX. MCRAE,  
October 4, 1844. 3-4f

**Outcasts' Snuff.**  
1 HALF bbl. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,  
1 do. and 2 kgs in bulk. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**CHAMPAGNE CIDER.**  
20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by  
GEO. W. DAVIS.  
April 2d, 1845.

**SADDLERS.**  
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &c.  
  
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.  
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.  
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Shade, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.  
H. R. NIXON.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

**FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**  
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.  
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of  
**BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,**  
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that on notice. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.  
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.  
JOSEPH M. TILLY.  
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-4f

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**  
THAT well known property at the corner of Castle and Water streets, formerly the property of the Urquhart family. The payment shall be made so easy that the property can be bought with great convenience, by taking up my notes at this bank in this place.  
This property has never paid less than \$300 a year, and is now doing it. Application to be made to P. K. Dickinson, or to  
DOYLE O'HANLON.  
March 21, 1845. 27-4f

**Fire INSURANCE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Wilmington New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.  
KELLY & McCALEB.  
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

**Liquors.**  
50 BBLs. N. E. Rum,  
10 do. New Orleans do.  
5 do. American Brandy,  
5 do. do. Gin,  
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,  
8 do. N. Orleans do.,  
3 do. very old Rye do.,  
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,  
3 eighths casks French Brandy. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**DENTISTRY.**  
W. WARE,  
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,  
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,  
PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.  
Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.  
Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.  
REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.  
March 1, 1844. 8-4f

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE  
**MAMMOTH BOOT.**  
I AM now opening a large assortment of Boots & Shoes, of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.  
As heretofore, I sell for CASH, and offer my goods at very reduced prices. Cheaper than they have ever before been offered in this market at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.  
Having employed the most superior workmen, BOOTS will be made to order, in the most approved Philadelphia style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
Nov. 23, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDEFORD.

**Notice.**  
CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.  
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.  
ALSO  
**Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids**  
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.  
LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.  
M. LUCIANI.

**MUSIC.**  
MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.  
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-4f

**TEMPERANCE.**  
THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meeting, every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.  
December 27, 1844.

**BLANK CHECKS.**—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**Blank Warrants.**—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**LIVERY STABLES.**  
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.  
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.  
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Shade, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.  
H. R. NIXON.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

**FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**  
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.  
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of  
**BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,**  
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that on notice. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.  
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.  
JOSEPH M. TILLY.  
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-4f

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**  
THAT well known property at the corner of Castle and Water streets, formerly the property of the Urquhart family. The payment shall be made so easy that the property can be bought with great convenience, by taking up my notes at this bank in this place.  
This property has never paid less than \$300 a year, and is now doing it. Application to be made to P. K. Dickinson, or to  
DOYLE O'HANLON.  
March 21, 1845. 27-4f

**Fire INSURANCE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Wilmington New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.  
KELLY & McCALEB.  
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

**Liquors.**  
50 BBLs. N. E. Rum,  
10 do. New Orleans do.  
5 do. American Brandy,  
5 do. do. Gin,  
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,  
8 do. N. Orleans do.,  
3 do. very old Rye do.,  
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,  
3 eighths casks French Brandy. For sale by  
BARRY & BRYANT.  
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-4f

**DENTISTRY.**  
W. WARE,  
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,  
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,  
PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.  
Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.  
Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.  
REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.  
March 1, 1844. 8-4f

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE  
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December 27,